

## BRITISH REFUGEES THANK MORGENTHAU

Praise American Ambassador for Aiding Them to Leave Turkey.

## OFFICIALS MOVED BY HIS THREATS

Only on His Flat Demand Were Foreigners Allowed to Leave Constantinople.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Dec. 2.—The Daily Chronicle has received from Charles Tucker, who was for many years in business in Constantinople and now is a refugee in Athens, an account of his experiences, in which he lays special stress on the debt of gratitude which British refugees owe to the American Ambassador at Constantinople. Describing the plight of the British colony during the period preceding the declaration of war between Great Britain and Turkey, Mr. Tucker says: "British merchants say their goods were seized without a chance of reimbursement, officials and police became daily more insolent. Even the remaining British subjects were forced to enter the military, who insulted the women and beat and trampled upon in Galata while the authorities calmly looked on and the Mahomedan population was being excited by violent articles against England and the English."

The British Ambassador's protests, coupled with those of his French and Russian colleagues, met with scant success. It was more or less with a sponge. It was a climax, when matters had reached a point, that the British Ambassador demanded his passports.

## Dangerous to Remain.

"It would have been most dangerous for any Britisher to remain in Constantinople after this, and preparations were hurriedly made by the colony to quit Turkish soil."

Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, who had been requested to take charge of British interests, agreed most willingly to do so. He set about to arrange for a special train to leave for the Aegean. He obtained the consent of Talat Bey, Minister of the Interior, that the train should leave on Sunday evening, November 1. The British Ambassador was to leave the same night by another train.

"The station was crowded hours before the time for departure, but Talat Bey's promise was not kept. The train was not allowed to leave, and the British refused to receive instructions to do so. Ugly rumors began to circulate that the British would be sent to concentration camps in the interior. The men between the ages of seventeen and thirty would be incarcerated in Turkish fortresses."

"The scene at the station beggared description—hungry children and infants in arms crying, terrified mothers clutching their children and begging for help, while the men folk were eagerly surrounding the American Ambassador and his staff, who came to the station. The ambassador was busy receiving the British officials, who were so anxious to leave that they were almost hysterical, and to no avail."

Held Up by Enver Pasha.  
"This state of things lasted until nearly midnight, when Enver Pasha, Minister of War and Dictator of Turkey, who would not allow the train to depart. Every one was utterly dejected, but the American Ambassador assured the refugees that, although it was impossible to leave that night, he would leave no stone unturned to get the train away on the following day."

"The station gradually emptied, and the weary refugees set out to walk from the station across the bridge over the Golden Horn to the European quarter of Pera in a cold, drizzling rain, and endeavored to find lodgings and shelter for the night. The police were harsh and brutal, and even cleared the station once as if turning cattle out. No respect was paid to women and children, and they were not allowed to leave until they found one another again through some lucky chance."

"Ambassador Morgenthau was determined to have his own way. The train was not to leave until he desired to go to war with America as well. They immediately evaded in the ambassador won the day. Mr. Morgenthau wanted every assurance that they would be allowed to leave that night. The authorities, however, by way of revenge, mulcted every adult an arbitrary and illegal tax of from \$1 to \$5 a head."

"On Monday night the colony reassembled at the station. Mr. Morgenthau was among the first to be there, personally supervising the smallest details for the welfare and comfort of the travelers. There was no more provocation shown by the authorities, and a few minutes after 7 p. m. the train moved out on the way to the Bulgarian frontier and the port of Dedeağatch."

"Words can hardly express the great relief felt by all those refugees and the gratitude due to Ambassador Morgenthau and his able staff. He did not even overlook the children, to whom he distributed packages of sweets just before the moment of departure."

"The American Ambassador's efforts did not end with dispatching the special train. He has since assisted in sending away several Britishers who had been left behind, and who all speak most highly of his work."

## URUGUAY LIMITS GERMAN COAL CARGO

(Montevideo, Dec. 2.—Port authorities prevented to-day the German steamship Mera from taking on coal beyond the capacity of her bunkers. It is alleged that the Mera's crew tried to smuggle coal through the bunkers into the ship's hold.

The Mera is one of three German vessels coaling and provisioning at this port, and their presence is generally believed to be connected with the reported arrival of the German Pacific squadron in the South Atlantic.

## Official Reports of French War Office

Paris, Dec. 2.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"In Belgium a violent bombardment of Lampernisse, to the west of Dixmude, has taken place."

"In the Argonne region the enemy has blown up by a mine the salient to the northwest of the forest of La Grurie. On the whole, we affirm and are deepening our progress on that part of the front."

"Earlier in the day the following statement was given out:

"In the region to the south of Ypres and Saint-Eloi an attack of the enemy by night and in trenchment taken by our troops during the day was repulsed by us. Our artillery inflicted damage on a group of three batteries of heavy artillery of the enemy."

"At Courmoulin the chateau and the park surrounding it, two houses in the village and some trenches were brilliantly occupied by our forces."

"There has been a spirited artillery exchange in the vicinity of Fay, to the southwest of Peronne."

"In the region between Vendres-Craonne there has been a violent bombardment, to which the French artillery replied with success, accomplishing the destruction of a battery."

"In the Argonne a German attack against Fontaine-Madame was repulsed, and we made some progress in the occupation of a trench in the forest of Courtes-Chaussées, and a minor fortified position near Saint-Hubert."

"On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woëvre district, and in the Vosges there is nothing to report."

## German-Austrian Official Reports

Berlin, Dec. 2.—(By wireless to London.)—The following official statement was issued to-day:

"In the western theatre of the war the enemy made insignificant advances, which were checked."

"In the forest of Argonne a strong point of support of the enemy was taken by the Wurtemberg Infantry Regiment No. 120, his majesty the Kaiser's regiment. On this occasion taken between November 11 and 12, the enemy's troops were made prisoners."

"There is no news from Eastern Prussia."

"In Northern Poland the battles are taking their normal course."

"In Southern Poland the enemy's attacks were repulsed."

"The report circulated in the foreign press that the 23,000 prisoners taken by us at Kutno are included in the 40,000 Russian prisoners reported by us previously is untrue."

"In the battles at Wloclawek, Kutno, Lodz and Lwow the eastern army has taken between November 11 and December 1 over 80,000 unarmoured Russian prisoners."

Vienna, Dec. 2.—The following official statement was issued to-day:

"In the southern theatre of war the enemy is still retreating. No fighting of importance took place yesterday. Small bodies of troops sent in advance, captured several hundred prisoners."

M'CABE PUTS NO  
BLAME ON KAISER

Germans Came to Regard War of Expansion as Sacred, Says Professor.

Dr. Joseph McCabe, lecturing at Columbia yesterday, said it would be childish to single out any one nation of Europe and charge it with peculiar malignancy of character, but a glance over the literature of Europe helped to discover the cause of the war.

The literature of the majority of European peoples was humanitarian. Much of the literature of France was essentially opposed to war.

"In England Sir Conan Doyle and Professor Maguire have sought to glorify war, but neither had the least influence on national development, while the feverish patriotism of Kipling and Sir Gilbert Parker had expressly aimed at defence only. Russia had the massive peace work of Tolstoy, and the tendency of all her great writers was humanitarian."

"The indictment was thus narrowed to Germany, but it was a fatal and unjust error to make this charge against the character of the German Emperor or the German people."

"The circumstance that her present greatness was founded on the successful wars of Prussia formed a peculiar temptation for Germany. She became further, as a result of the middle class of Germany had greeted war as sacred, had excluded the moral law from politics, and dreamed that God had given Germany a special mission to raise the world to the height of its 'Kultur.'"

"Two months before the declaration of war by England—I speak from certain personal knowledge—reservists of the English army and navy were warned to be ready," declared Dr. McCabe.

## HEAVY LOSSES IN GUARDS OFFICERS

Thirty Patrons of One of London's Prominent Hotels Reported Killed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 2.—Although it is well known that the Guards regiments have suffered heavy losses, the fact was conclusively illustrated to-night when an official of a prominent hotel, speaking to some American guests, who had made remarks on the number of wounded officers in the dining room, said: "By actual count, I know that thirty officers of the Guards who regularly dined here have been killed."

Although the wounded officers appear only in civilian clothes, they can easily be seen in the dining room, for many heads are bandaged or arms are carried in slings.

AMERICAN RED CROSS  
ACTING FOR ALLIES

Washington, Dec. 2.—British and French hospitals at Constantinople are now being managed by the American Red Cross chapter in the Turkish capital. A cable announcing this reached Red Cross headquarters here to-day, just after it had been decided to accept a formal invitation from the British government to take over the operation of the English hospital at Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey.

The British authorities believe their hospitals in Turkey will be secure from molestation under the American Red Cross flag.

## BRITAIN WILL AID AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Restrictions on Exports for U. S. Manufacturers To Be Removed.

## GOODS MUST NOT REACH THE ENEMY

Government Must Be Assured by Traders Before Permits Are Issued.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 2.—The Foreign Office and the State Department are on the eve of making an arrangement under which the British government removes under certain rules and regulations its recently imposed restrictions on the exportation of certain articles from the British Empire. The arrangement will be highly important to several American industries, which under present conditions are unable to procure raw material which is greatly needed in manufacturing.

The British list of exportation prohibitions was issued on November 13. It included scores of articles, on some of which England or her colonies exercised almost a monopoly. This action was found burdensome by American manufacturers. Users of rubber, for instance, faced great embarrassment. One American rubber concern found it impossible under this order to export rubber from one of its own plantations in the Straits Settlements. Steel manufacturers also found need for British factors on the part of the American government. The government here is endeavoring particularly to prevent all articles on the prohibited list from reaching the enemy, as well as to conserve England's own supply. Therefore these permits will be issued only on condition of assurance from the traders desiring them that the materials will not reach the enemy. Traders and manufacturers will give such undertakings to the State Department, which will forward them to the government here.

Although the American government will not act as guarantor for manufacturers in these cases, it will be the vehicle of communication between traders and manufacturers seeking permits.

It is hoped that this arrangement will assist American industries, which are greatly affected, according to representatives of the American government, by the blockade of England. Negotiations have been in progress for some time. The matter is now in the final stages, needing only Washington's approval.

## SAY DETECTAPHONE TRAPPED SLEUTH

Several Heard Plot of Fox and Son, According to Prosecutor's Allegations.

A detectaphone played a most important part in the obtaining of evidence against Sigmund Fox and his son, Philip, who were arrested Tuesday night on a charge of conspiracy, according to Assistant District Attorney Ellison. Sigmund Fox was a detective on the staff of District Attorney Martin of The Bronx, and Philip was formerly employed by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. They were held by Magistrate Corrigan in \$1,000 bail each for examination Friday.

It is alleged Philip went to the office of the United States Casualty Company, and there made a proposition to the manager, whereby he was to sell secret information of the Workmen's Compensation Commission to the company.

After outlining his scheme at some length he was told to return on another day. Before his second visit, however, the officials of the company had learned of the services of Sigmund Fox, who had been a detective. Burns detectives, who installed the detectaphone.

Philip is alleged to have called at the offices and explained his scheme eight times, and each time the time of his visit was recorded. On the last two occasions it is alleged that his father accompanied him. It is also said that Robert E. Dowling, the chairman of the commission, and E. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund, were listening when Philip and his father talked with the manager of the casualty company the last time.

Philip, according to the information which is to be presented to the grand jury, planned to open an insurance office in The Bronx, taking as his partner the wife of a man working in the Workmen's Compensation Commission offices. By various means he was to get secret information, which he would sell in other ways for his own use, it is alleged.

## SHOT AS BURGLAR IN FRIEND'S HOUSE

Atlanta Puzzled by Case Called Justifiable Homicide by Coroner's Jury.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Atlanta, Dec. 2.—James P. Callaway was shot and killed by W. B. Carhart, president of the Carhart Shoe Manufacturing Company, in the Carhart apartments early this morning, and following the exonerated of Carhart by the coroner's jury this afternoon it was announced by Major Frank E. Callahan, a special investigator, that he would ask a further investigation of the circumstances.

The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide on the assassination of Carhart, who mistook Callaway for a burglar. Carhart, Mrs. Carhart and Callaway were intimate friends, and Callaway was often a visitor at the Carhart home. They had all been at a dance together last night.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Carhart declare that they cannot explain the presence of Callaway in their apartment, which is more than a mile from Callaway's rooms, in Harris st.

Mrs. Carhart says that when she stepped into the hallway and turned on the light she saw a man in her son's room, bending over the dresser, with one of the drawers open. She adds that she then ran back into Mr. Carhart's room, crying that there was a burglar in the house, and that that was why the shooting occurred.

It is not explained how Callaway entered the Carhart home, Mr. and Mrs. Carhart and their maid are quoted as saying that the doors and windows were all locked and none of them shows any sign of having been tampered with.

## GEORGE V DINNER HOST ON THE FIGHTING LINE

Paris, Dec. 2.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Premier Viviani and General Joffre, met King George yesterday morning at the British headquarters. After a long conversation the King and the President departed in an open automobile for a tour behind the British lines. They received a great ovation, being cheered enthusiastically by the troops and the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed.

The day was passed with the British troops. In the evening King George gave a dinner at the headquarters to the President, the Premier, General French, the Prince of Wales, General Duprage and Colonel Huguet and Penelon. General Joffre was compelled to return to his own headquarters before the dinner.

President Poincaré and Premier Viviani left for Paris during the night, arriving here this morning.

## SEES HALF BILLION ADDED TO EXPORTS

U. S. Commerce Expert Expects Big Gain if War Lasts a Year.

Washington, Dec. 2.—One year of the war in Europe will add \$500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States, in the estimation of Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Pratt made this calculation after a study of the reports of American consuls and commercial representatives abroad, of agents of his bureau in this country and of the new orders for American manufactures and products reported in commercial periodicals.

Among the specific data upon which he based his estimate is the report of J. Massey, special commercial agent for the U. S. in South America, that the machine tool market there and prepare a review of the needs of South American countries which will be made available to American manufacturers.

In preparation for his trip Massey visited virtually every large manufacturing plant in the United States, and found that the machine tool manufacturing companies alone had ordered \$200,000 to \$3,000,000 in new orders from European countries on their books. One big plant, he said, had enough work ahead of it to keep it in full operation twenty-four hours a day for next two years.

The first country among the belligerents to seek the American machine tool supply was Russia. Almost immediately after war was declared on the staff of District Attorney Martin of The Bronx, and Philip was formerly employed by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. They were held by Magistrate Corrigan in \$1,000 bail each for examination Friday.

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## STARVING BELGIANS APPEAL TO HOOVER

All of Those Remaining at Dendermonde Absolutely Destitute.

London, Dec. 2.—Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Committee, received to-day from the municipal authorities of Dendermonde a letter which is typical of the many pathetic requests for relief which come to the committee daily from Belgium. In this letter it is said that 1,200 houses in Dendermonde have been destroyed and that the population of the city has been reduced from 10,000 to 4,000. All of those who remain belong to the working class, and as they have no means of obtaining employment they are absolutely destitute.

"We have nothing here," says the letter. "Our greatest needs are for food, beds, clothing and coal."

Twenty thousand Belgian refugees are expected from Holland in the course of the next few months. Government officials gave this information to-day to the War Refugees Committee, which issued an appeal for assistance on behalf of these persons.

Brussels, Dec. 2.—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, is subject to great demands on his sympathetic heart. He is the court of last appeal by Belgians from the decision and orders of the German military administration.

Belgians can hardly speak to him without tears in their eyes. He has become one of the heroes of the country. They come to him with every variety of trouble, if there is sickness in their families, or if news has been received of death or injury to relatives at the front, and in the thousand and one cases of non-commissioned officers of the German army of occupation.

Mr. Whitlock's position with the German military people is also a difficult one, even though they may prefer that he was not here. They seem never to have resented seriously his going to the markets at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning and preventing German commissary people from taking all or nearly all of the stocks of food. He is being actively supported by the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister, who used to be in delicate health, he is not able to do as much as he would like. Mr. Whitlock's health also seems to have suffered by his great responsibilities.

Not even the "Xmas" Christmas" can be written on packages of supplies sent to the starving Belgians. The American commission for relief in Belgium announced yesterday that the placing of a report of an infraction of any sort inside or outside the package might subject the entire consignment to confiscation by officials suspicious of a military code message.

In one case, moreover, it is instanced, a whole shipment of goods bound for Genoa—most, however, one of the relief ships—was held up for a month because of a single word printed on a bag.

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